REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1 to 21, 23, 24, and 27 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 12, and 18 have been amended, herein. No new claims have been added, and no claims have been canceled. Because the amendments remove issues for appeal, Applicants respectfully request entry thereof. MPEP § 714.13.

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the rejections of record in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

Preliminarily, Applicants acknowledge with appreciation the Examiner's indication that claims 19 and 27 are allowable and that claim 13 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form to include all the limitations of the base and intervening claims.

I. Alleged Indefiniteness

Claims 1 to 12, 14 to 18, 20, 21, 23, and 24 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph because the terms "heterocycloalkyl," "heterocycloalkenyl," "bicycloheteroalkyl," "bicycloheteroalkenyl," "tricycloheteroalkyl," and "tricycloheteroalkenyl," are allegedly indefinite. Without conceding the correctness of the rejection, and to advance prosecution, claim 1 has been amended to replace the terms "C_{3-10}cycloalkyl" and "C_{3-10}cycloalkenyl" with the term "C_{3-10}cycloaliphatic," to replace the terms "C_{3-10}heterocycloalkyl" and "C_{3-10}heterocycloalkenyl" with the term "C_{3-10}heterocycloaliphatic," to replace the terms "C_{7-10}bicycloalkyl," "C_{7-10}tricycloalkyl," "C_{7-10}bicycloalkenyl," and "C_{7-10}tricycloalkenyl," with the term "C_{7-10}polycycloaliphatic," and to replace the terms "C_{7-10}bicycloheteroalkyl," "C_{7-10}tricycloheteroalkyl" "C_{7-10}bicycloheteroalkenyl," and "C_{7-10}tricycloheteroalkenyl," with the term "C_{7-}

$_{10}$heteropolycycloaliphatic." In addition, claim 12 has been amended to replace the terms "C_{5-7}heterocycloalkyl" and "C_{5-7}heterocycloalkenyl" with the term "C_{5-7}heterocycloaliphatic." Support for the amendments is found in the specification as filed at, for example, page 15, lines 16 to 35. Applicants note that the terms "cycloaliphatic," "heterocycloaliphatic," "polycycloaliphatic," and "heteropolycycloalipahtic" were recited in claim 1 as it was originally filed.

Applicants respectfully submit that the terms "cycloaliphatic," "heterocycloaliphatic," "polycycloaliphatic," and "heteropolycycloalipahtic" convey a clear and definite meaning to those of skill in the art, and skilled artisans would thus readily understand the metes and bounds of the claims. A fundamental principle of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph is that patent applicants are entitled to be their own lexicographers and may define the claims in whatever terms they so choose. M.P.E.P. § 2173.01. Accordingly, "[t]he examiner's focus during examination of claims for compliance with the requirement for definiteness of 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph is whether the claim meets the threshold requirements of clarity and precision, *not whether more suitable language or modes of expression are available*." M.P.E.P. § 2173.02 (emphasis added).

Moreover, definiteness of claim language must be analyzed, not in a vacuum, but in light of the content of the particular application disclosure, the teachings of the prior art, and the claim interpretation that would be given by one possessing the ordinary level of skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made. M.P.E.P. § 2173.02. When the present claims are so examined, it is apparent that the claims circumscribe the claimed subject matter with a reasonable degree of precision and particularity such that one of ordinary skill in the art could easily determine whether a particular compound is or is not within the scope of the

claim. Examination of the instant disclosure reveals that the cited terms are defined, and exemplary cycloaliphatic, polycycloaliphatic, heterocycloaliphatic, and heteropolycycloaliphatic groups are listed. (See, for example, page 15, line 17 to page 16, line 14 of the specification as originally filed.) In addition, a quick search of the Internet revealed that the term "cycloaliphatic," for example, is not only familiar to those of ordinary skill in the art, but is used in the art in a manner consistent with its use in the present application. (See attached Appendix A). Those of ordinary skill in the art, therefore, would readily appreciate the intended meaning of the cited terms, and no reason exists to believe that those skilled in the art would have any difficulty in determining the scope of the claims.

Furthermore, attached herewith as Appendix B is a decision rendered by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences for copending application Serial Number 09/450,999 in which the Board reversed the Examiner's rejection of numerous claims as allegedly indefinite for recitation of the terms "cycloaliphatic," "polycycloaliphatic," and "heteropolycycloalipahtic." As explained by the Board, "applicants' claims set out and circumscribe a particular area with a reasonable degree of prediction and particularity." (See page 3). As with the claims in application Serial Number 09/450,999, the present claims meet the requirements of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, and Applicants accordingly, respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

II. Information Disclosure Statement

The Office Action indicates that the Information Disclosure Statement filed January 6, 2003 fails to comply with 37 C.F.R. § 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each U.S. and foreign patent, each publication or portion thereof, and all other information or portion

thereof, to be submitted to the Patent Office. Applicants respectfully submit that all twenty-seven references listed on the 1449 Form submitted with the Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement filed January 6, 2003 were submitted to and received by the Patent Office. Applicants received a date-stamped return post card indicating that the Information Disclosure Statement, 1449 Form, and copies of the twenty-seven references were received by the Patent Office on January 6, 2003.

Nevertheless, a courtesy copy of the 1449 Form and courtesy copies of each the listed references are being delivered directly to the Examiner. Applicants respectfully ask the Examiner to initial and return the 1449 Form to their undersigned representative, confirming consideration of the listed references.

III. Miscellaneous

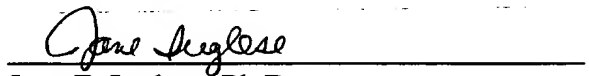
Claim 18 has been amended to correct an inadvertent typographical error. No new matter has been added.

Conclusion

Applicants believe that the foregoing constitutes a complete and full response to the Office Action of record. Accordingly, an early and favorable Action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: November 6, 2003



Jane E. Inglese, Ph.D.
Registration No. 48,444

Woodcock Washburn LLP
One Liberty Place - 46th Floor
Philadelphia PA 19103
Telephone: (215) 568-3100
Facsimile: (215) 568-3439

APPENDIX A

DuPont Nylon Intermediates and Specialties

DUPONT The miracles of science

Display Products by Functional Group

Amines

DuPont offers a line of multifunctional aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, and aromatic amine products, which have been used in a wide variety of applications including fibers, coatings, elastomers, resins, adhesives, and scale and corrosion inhibitors. These products undergo typical amine reactions to form polyamides, isocyanates, ureas, and epoxy curing agents.

- (BHMT-HP) Bis(hexamethylene)triamine-High Purity, 98%
- (BHMT Amine) Bis(hexamethylene)triamine
- (DCH-99) 1,2-Diaminocyclohexane
- (DYTEK® EP Diamine - DAMP) 1,3-Pentanediamine
- (DYTEK® A Amine - MPMD) 2-Methylpentamethylenediamine
- (HMD) Hexamethylenediamine, Solution
- (HMD) Hexamethylenediamine, Anhydrous
- (HMI) Hexamethyleneimine

Top of Page

Boron Products

DuPont has recently introduced two new boron products. Triisopropyl borate (TIPB) and Triphenylboron (TPB). Due to the diverse properties of these molecules, these products can be used in a wide variety of applications including catalyst, fuel and antifoulant additives, lubricants and precursors to boronic acids used in Suzuki coupling reactions to name a few.

- (TIPB) Triisopropyl Borate
- (TPB) Triphenylboron

Top of Page

Carboxylic Acids

DuPont dicarboxylic acids exhibit typical carboxyl group chemistry leading to a variety of products serving many applications. The products can be used to formulate polyester polyols, plasticizers, chelating agents, corrosion inhibitors, and cleaning agents.

- Adi-*pure*® High Purity Adipic Acid
- CORFREE® M1 Corrosion Inhibitor Raw Materials
- (DBA) Dibasic Acid
- (DDDA) Dodecanedioic Acid

Top of Page

Cyclics

DuPont offers a family of large-ring cycloolefinic and cycloaliphatic compounds. The cycloolefins undergo addition reactions with halogens to give products useful in flame retardants, flavors and fragrances; as monomers in polyolefin synthesis and reactants in other organic syntheses; and as solvents.

- (CDDA) Cyclododecanol
- (CDDA-HP) Cyclododecanol - HP
- (CDDK) Cyclododecanone
- (CDDT) Cyclododecatriene
- (COD) Cyclooctadiene
- (VCH) Vinylcyclohexene
- XOLVONE™ DMPD Dimethyl-2-piperidone

Top of Page

Esters

DuPont's intermediates include dibasic esters of both aliphatic and aromatic carboxylic acids. These esters fulfill a variety of needs as chemical intermediates and as solvents for coatings, industrial cleaning compounds, inks, fabric dyes, and chemical reactions. They undergo reactions typical of esters, including transesterification, hydrolysis, and reduction, to yield commercially significant products.

- (DBEs) Dibasic Esters
- (DBE-IB) Diisobutyl Esters
- DBE Microemulsion Concentrate

Top of Page

Nitriles

DuPont high-purity nitriles are highly polar liquids that can be used as reaction or crystallization solvents or as intermediates in the manufacture of acids, amines, amides, and other products.

- (ADN) Adiponitrile
- (MGN) 2-Methylglutaronitrile
- (2PN-HP) *cis*-2-Pentenenitrile, High Purity

Top of Page

UM-BBD Organic Functional Groups

[Graphic Version] [Systematic Pathways] [Search] [BBD Main Menu]

This is a list of 50 organic functional groups found in at least one UM-BBD compound, and, for each functional group, at least one UM-BBD compound which contains it. The UM-BBD contains many more examples of the most common groups. A graphic version of this list and a list of UM-BBD pathways ordered by functional group also exist.

Organic Functional Group	Representative UM-BBD Compounds
Methane	Methane
Alkane, primary	*n*-Octane
Alkane, secondary	*p*-Cymene
Alkane, tertiary	Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether
Cycloaliphatic ring	1-Aminocyclopropane-1-Carboxylate; Cyclohexanol
Bicycloaliphatic ring	(+)-Camphor
Tricycloaliphatic ring	Adamantanone
Alkene	Propylene; Styrene
Alkyne	Acetylene
Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbon	Toluene; Ethylbenzene
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon	Naphthalene; Phenanthrene; Fluorene
Biphenyl-type benzenoid ring	Biphenyl; 4-Chlorobiphenyl
Oxygen ether	Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether; Tetrahydrofuran
Thioether	Dimethyl sulfide; Methionine; Prometryn
S-heterocyclic ring	Dibenzothiophene
N-heterocyclic ring, saturated	Atrazine; Nicotine; Carbazole; 3-Methylquinoline
N-heterocyclic ring, unsaturated	Nicotine
O-heterocyclic ring	Dibenzofuran
Epoxide	Trichloroethylene epoxide ; Propylene oxide; (RS)-3-Chloro-1,2-epoxypropane
Peroxide	Octane hydroperoxide
Ketone	Methylethylketone
Thioketone	Carbon disulfide
Alcohol	*o*-, *m*- and *p*-Cresol; Orcinol; Pentachlorophenol; 1,3-Dichloro-2-propanol

Thiol	Methanethiol
Amine, primary	2-Aminobenzoate
Amine, secondary	Glyphosate
Amine, tertiary	Nitrilotriacetate
Aldehyde	3-Hydroxybenzaldehyde
Carboxylic acid	3-Phenylpropionate; *o*-Phthalic acid
Carboxylic acid ester	Butyrolactone
Carboxylic thioester	Benzoyl-S-CoA
Amide	Acrylamide; Caprolactam
Nitrile	Acrylonitrile; Bromoxynil; Benzonitrile
Oxime	Z-Phenylacetaldoxime
Thiocyanate	Thiocyanate anion
Cyanamide	Cyanamide
Nitro	Nitrobenzene; Trinitrotoluene; 4-Nitrophenol; 2-Nitropropane
Nitrate ester	Pentaerythritol tetranitrate; Nitroglycerin
Diazo	4-Carboxy-4'-sulfoazobenzene
Organohalide	1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis-(4'- chlorophenyl)ethane; Trichloroethylene; Methylfluoride; Tetrachlorethylene; 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Organomercurial	Methylmercury chloride
Organoarsenical	Arsonoacetate
Organosilicon	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane
Organotin	Tri-n-butyltin
Organophosphate ester	Paraoxon
Thiophosphate ester	Parathion
Phosphonic acid	Glyphosate
Phosphinic acid	Dimethylphosphinic acid
Sulfonic acid	Methanesulfonic acid; *p*-Toluenesulfonic acid
Sulfate ester	Dodecyl sulfate

[Graphic Version] [Systematic Pathways] [Search] [BBD Main Menu]

Page author(s): Larry Wackett, Jiangbi Liu and Jenny Kang

August 24, 2001 BBDMaster@email.labmed.umn.edu

http://umbbd.ahc.umn.edu/search/FuncGrps.html

DAICEL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

Jap

Contact

- Menu
- Profile
- Affiliates(Japan)
- Affiliates(Overseas)

Affiliates' Sites

- Polyplastics Company, Ltd.
  Engineering Plastics
- Daicel Polymer Ltd.
  SAN Resin, ABS Resin, High Performance Polymer Alloy
- Daicel-Degussa Ltd.
  Polyamide 12 resin
- Daicen Membrane-Systems Ltd.
  Separation Membranes
- Chiral Technologies, Inc.
  Chiral HPLC Columns
- Chiral Technologies-Europe SARL
  Chiral HPLC Columns

Topics

- ANNUAL REPORT 2001 (January 08, 2002)
- Price Hike of Sorbic Acid and Pottassium Sorbate (October 31 2001)
- Environment and Safety Report 2001 (October 23, 2001)

Segments & Principal Products

Cellulosic Derivative

- Cellulose Division
  Cellulose Acetate, Nitrocellulose
- Filter Tow Division
  Acetate Tow for Cigarette Filters
- WSP Division
  Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose, Hydroxyethyl Cellulose, Cationic Cellulose, Microfibrillated Cellulose

Organic Chemica

- Organic Chemical Products Division
  Acetic Acid, Acetic Acid Ester/Alcohols, Alkyl Amines, Chlorinated Compounds, Ketene Derivatives, De-Icing Agent "Daiceroll", Silage Preservative "Sybest"
- Organic Designed Products Division
  Caprolactone Derivatives, Cycloaliphatic Epoxy Derivatives, Glycidol Derivatives, Oligomer Products for Coating, Oligomer Products for Electrics, Oligomer Products for Polyurethane, Oligomer Products for Health Care, Epoxidized Styrene-Butadiene-Styrene Block Copolymer
- CPI Division
  Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, Intermediates for Pharmacueticals & Agrochemicals, Optically Active Compounds, Custom Manufacturing, Chiral HPLC Columns

Plastics & Film

- Film Division
  Packaging Films
- Plastron Business Group
  Long Fiber Reinforced Thermoplastics

Functional Products and Aerospace & Defense Syster

- Safety Systems Division
  Airbag Inflators
- Print Media Business Group
  Digital Image Printing Media
- Celgreen Business Development
  Biodegradable Plastic "Celgreen"
- Chemicals-in-Construction Development
  Road-Construction-Related Materials, Environmentally Friendly Materi
  Information-Infrastructure-Related Materials
- Aerospace & Defense Systems Division
  Gun Propellant, Rocket Motor, Emergency Escape System, Life Suppor
  System, Propellant Actuated Device

Google™

Search

Search "www.daicel.co.jp" by Google

APPENDIX B

DAC/SE1

Paper No. 34

Woodcock Washburn Kurtz
Mackiewicz & Norris LLP

CELL-0086

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Ex parte JOHN R. PORTER,
JOHN C. HEAD,
GRAHAM J. WARRELLOW, and
SARAH C. ARCHIBALD

Appeal No. 2003-1016
Application No. 09/450,999

ON BRIEF

Before WINTERS, ADAMS, and MILLS, Administrative Patent Judges.

WINTERS, Administrative Patent Judge.

DECISION ON APPEAL

This appeal was taken from the examiner's decision rejecting claims 2 through 13, 15 through 17, and 19 through 22. Claim 14, which is the only other claim remaining in the application, stands allowed.

A correct copy of the appealed claims may be found in Appendix A attached to the Appeal Brief (Paper No. 29).

The Cited Reference

In rejecting applicants' claims on non-prior art grounds, the examiner cites the following reference:

Hawley, The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, p. 25 (Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., NY 1977)

The Rejection

Claims 2 through 13, 15 through 17, and 19 through 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as indefinite.

Deliberations

Our deliberations in this matter have included evaluation and review of the following materials: (1) the instant specification, including all of the claims on appeal; (2) applicants' Appeal Brief (Paper No. 29) and the Reply Brief (Paper No. 31); (3) the Examiner's Answer (Paper No. 30); and (4) the above-cited reference.

On consideration of the record, including the above-listed materials, we reverse the examiner's rejection.

Discussion

The examiner argues that claims 2 through 13, 15 through 17, and 19 through 22 are indefinite within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, in view of these terms recited in independent claim 16: "cycloaliphatic;" "polycycloaliphatic;" and "heteropolycycloaliphatic." We disagree.

In our judgment, this is not a close case and we shall not belabor the record with extended commentary. Essentially, we agree with the position set forth by applicants in their Appeal Brief and Reply Brief and we shall adopt that position as our own. We add the following comments for emphasis.

The examiner argues that "cycloaliphatic" is improper and indefinite and suggests that that term be replaced with "alicyclic." In support of this position, the examiner refers to the definition of "alicyclic" at page 25 of the 1977 edition of The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, published by Van Nostrand Reinhold Co. We note, however, that applicants' filing date postdates the dictionary relied on by the examiner by more than 20 years.

As established by evidence in Appendix B attached to Paper No. 29, the state of the art has advanced over the years, i.e., "cycloaliphatic" and "alicyclic" now appear to synonyms. To emphasize this point, we refer to the following definition of "cycloaliphatic" at page 288 of Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary," Tenth Ed., (Merriam-Webster, Inc. 1998)(copy enclosed with this opinion):

cycloaliphatic: alicyclic

Accordingly, we are persuaded that applicants' claims set out and circumscribe a particular area with a reasonable degree of precision and particularity. In our judgment, the claims at issue are not indefinite in view of the recitation "cycloaliphatic."

The rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, is reversed.

Oth r Issue

One further matter warrants attention. On page 9 of the Examiner's Answer (Paper No. 30), we note a red box with red print and associated symbols. Such indicia appear highly irregular and unauthorized for use in official government correspondence. Nor is it clear what purpose such indicia serve. We think it advisable that the examiner consult with appropriate PTO officials before using such indicia in the future.[1]

Conclusion

In conclusion, we reverse the examiner's rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. We also invite attention to the red box with red print and associated symbols appearing at page 9 of Paper No. 30 because such indicia appear highly irregular and unauthorized for use in official government correspondence.

REVERSED

Sherman D. Winters)
Administrative Patent Judge)
)
)
Donald E. Adams) BOARD OF PATENT
Administrative Patent Judge) APPEALS AND
)
)
Demetra J. Mills) INTERFERENCES
Administrative Patent Judge)

[1] On this record, the red box with red print and associated symbols first appeared at page 10 of the Final Rejection (Paper No. 25). Such indicia also appear in Paper Nos. 27 and 32.

Francis A. Paintin, Esq.
Woodcock, Washburn, Kurtz,
Mackiewicz & Norris
One Liberty Place - 46th Floor
Philad Iphia, PA 19103

dem

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

Merriam-Webster™ is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.
p. cm.
Includes index.
ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9 (indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover, unindexed).
1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.
PE1628.M36 1998
423—dc21 97-41846
CIP

Made in the United States of America

21222324RMcN98

Abbrevi

cy-cla-mate \'sī-klə-,māt, -mət\ *n* [*cyclo*hexyl-sul*famate*] (1954) : an artificially prepared salt of sodium or calcium used esp. formerly as a sweetener

cy-cla-men \'sī-klə-mən, 'sī-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *kyklaminos*] (ca. 1550) : any of a genus (*Cyclamen*) of plants of the primrose family having showy nodding flowers

cy-clase \'sī-,klās, -,klāz\ *n* [*cycl-* + *-ase*] (1946) : an enzyme (as adenylate cyclase) that catalyzes cyclization of a compound

cy-claz-o-cine \sī-'kla-zə-,sēn, -sən\ *n* [*cycl-* + *azocine* (C_7H_7N), prob. fr. *az-* + *octa-* + *-ine*] (1966) : an analgesic drug $C_{18}H_{25}NO$ that inhibits the effect of morphine and related addictive drugs and is used in the treatment of drug addiction

1cy-cle \'sī-kəl\ *n* [ME *cicle*, fr. LL *cyclus*, fr. Gk *kyklos* circle, wheel, cycle — more at WHEEL] (14c) 1 : an interval of time during which a sequence of a recurring succession of events or phenomena is completed 2 **a** : a course or series of events or operations that recur regularly and usu. lead back to the starting point **b** : one complete performance of a vibration, electric oscillation, current alternation, or other periodic process **c** : a permutation of a set of ordered elements in which each element takes the place of the next and the last becomes first 3 : a circular or spiral arrangement: as **a** : an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens **b** : WHORL **c** : RING 10 4 : a long period of time : AGE 5 **a** : a group of poems, plays, novels, or songs treating the same theme **b** : a series of narratives dealing typically with the exploits of a legendary hero 6 **a** : BICYCLE **b** : TRICYCLE **c** : MOTORCYCLE 7 : the series of a single, double, triple, and home run hit in any order by one player during one baseball game

2cycle *vb* **cy-cled; cy-cling** \'sī-k(ə-)liŋ\ *vi* (1842) 1 **a** : to pass through a cycle **b** : to recur in cycles 2 : to ride a cycle; *specif* : BICYCLE ~ *vt* : to cause to go through a cycle — **cy-cler** \'sī-k(ə-)lər\ *n*

cy-clic \'sī-klik *also* 'sī-\ *or* **cy-cli-cal** \'sī-kli-kəl, 'sī-\ *adj* (1794) 1 **a** : of, relating to, or being a cycle **b** : moving in cycles ⟨~ time⟩ **c** : of, relating to, or being a chemical compound containing a ring of atoms 2 *cyclic* : being a mathematical group that has an element such that every element of the group can be expressed as one of its powers — **cy-cli-cal-ly** \-k(ə-)lē\ *also* **cy-clic-ly** \'sī-kli-klē, 'sī-\ *adv*

cyclic AMP *n* (1966) : a cyclic mononucleotide of adenosine that is formed from ATP and is responsible for the intracellular mediation of hormonal effects on various cellular processes — called also *adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate*

cyclic GMP \-,jē-(,)em-'pē\ *n* [guanosine + *mon-* + *phosphate*] (1969) : a cyclic mononucleotide of guanosine that acts similarly to cyclic AMP as a secondary messenger in response to hormones

cy-clic-i-ty \sī-'kli-sə-tē, si-\ *n* (1944) : the quality or state of being cyclic ⟨estrous ~⟩ — called also *cyclical*ity

cy-clist \'sī-k(ə-)ləst\ *n* (1882) : one who rides a cycle

cy-cli-tol \'sī-klə-,tōl, 'sī-, -,tōl\ *n* [*cycl-* + *-itol* (as in *inositol*)] (1943) : an alicyclic polyhydroxy compound (as inositol)

cy-cli-za-tion \,sī-k(ə-)lə-'zā-shən, ,si-\ *n* (1909) : formation of one or more rings in a chemical compound — **cy-clize** \'sī-kə-,līz, 'si-, -,klīz\ *vb*

cy-clo \'sē-(,)klō, 'si-\ *n, pl* **cyclos** [F, bicycle, moped, fr. *cyclo-* (as in *cyclomoteur* moped), fr. *cycle* two- or three-wheeled vehicle] (1964) : a 3-wheeled often motor-driven taxi

cy-clo-ad-di-tion \,sī-(,)klō-ə-'di-shən\ *n* (1963) : a chemical reaction leading to ring formation in a compound

cy-clo-al-i-phat-ic \,sī-klō-,a-lə-'fa-tik\ *adj* (1936) : ALICYCLIC

cy-clo-dex-trin \-'dek-strən\ *n* (1960) : any of a class of complex cyclic sugars that are products of the enzymatic decomposition of starch and that can catalyze reactions between simpler molecules which come together within the cylindrical body of the sugar

cy-clo-di-ene \-'dī-,ēn, -dī-'\ *n* (1942) : an organic insecticide (as dieldrin or chlordane) with a chlorinated methylene group forming a bridge across a 6-membered carbon ring

cy-clo-gen-e-sis \-'jen-ə-səs\ *n* [*cyclone* + *genesis*] (ca. 1938) : the development or intensification of a cyclone

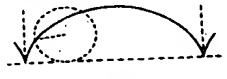
cy-clo-hex-ane \,sī-klō-'hek-,sān\ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1909) : a pungent saturated cyclic hydrocarbon, C_6H_{12} found in petroleum or made synthetically and used chiefly as a solvent and in organic synthesis

cy-clo-hex-a-none \-'hek-sə-,nōn\ *n* (ca. 1909) : a liquid ketone $C_6H_{10}O$ used esp. as a solvent and in organic synthesis

cy-clo-hex-i-mide \-'hek-sə-,mīd, -məd\ *n* [*cyclo*hexane + *imide*] (1950) : an agricultural fungicide $C_{15}H_{23}NO_4$ that inhibits protein synthesis and is obtained from a soil bacterium (*Streptomyces griseus*)

cy-clo-hex-yl-amine \-hek-'sī-lə-,mēn\ *n* [*cyclo*hexane + *-yl* + *amine*] (1943) : a colorless liquid amine $C_6H_{11}NH_2$ that is used in organic synthesis and to prevent corrosion in boilers and that is believed to be harmful as a metabolic breakdown product of cyclamate

1cy-cloid \'sī-,klȯid\ *n* [F *cycloïde*, fr. Gk *kykloeidēs* circular, fr. *kyklos*] (1661) : a curve that is generated by a point on the circumference of a circle as it rolls along a straight line — **cy-cloi-dal** \sī-'klȯi-dᵊl\ *adj*



cycloid

2cycloid *adj* (1847) 1 : smooth with concentric lines of growth ⟨~ scales⟩; *also* : having or consisting of cycloid scales 2 : relating to or being a personality characterized by alternating high and low moods — compare CYCLOTHYMIC

cy-clom-e-ter \sī-'klä-mə-tər\ *n* (1880) : a device made for recording the revolutions of a wheel and often used for registering distance traversed by a wheeled vehicle

cy-clone \'sī-,klōn\ *n* [modif. of Gk *kyklōma* wheel, coil, fr. *kykloun* to go around, fr. *kyklos* circle] (1848) 1 **a** : a storm or system of winds that rotates about a center of low atmospheric pressure, advances at a speed of 20 to 30 miles (about 30 to 50 kilometers) an hour, and often brings heavy rain **b** : TORNADO **c** : LOW 1b 2 : any of various centrifugal devices for separating materials (as solid particles from gases) — **cy-clon-i-cal-ly** \-ni-k(ə-)lē\ *adv* — **cy-clon-ic** \sī-'klä-nik\ *adj*

Cy-clone \'sī-,klōn\ *trademark* — used for a chain-link fence

cyclone cellar *n* (1887) : STORM CELLAR

cy-clo-ole-fin \,sī-klō-'ō-lə-fən\ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1929) : a hydrocarbon containing a ring having one or more double bonds — **cy-clo-ole-finic** \-,ō-lə-'fi-nik\ *adj*

cy-clo-par-af-fin \-'par-ə-fən\ *n* (1900) : a saturated cyclic hydrocarbon of the formula C_nH_{2n}

cy-clo-pe-an \,sī-klə-'pē-ən, sī-'klō-pē-\ *adj* (1626) 1 *often cap* : of, relating to, or characteristic of a Cyclops 2 : HUGE, MASSIVE 3 : of or relating to a style of stone construction marked typically by the use of large irregular blocks without mortar

cy-clo-pe-dia *also* **cy-clo-pae-dia** \,sī-klə-'pē-dē-ə\ *n* (1728) : ENCYCLOPEDIA — **cy-clo-pe-dic** \-'pē-dik\ *adj*

cy-clo-phos-pha-mide \,sī-klō-'fäs-fə-,mīd\ *n* (1960) : an immunosuppressive and antineoplastic agent $C_7H_{15}Cl_2N_2O_2P$ used esp. in the treatment of lymphomas and some leukemias

cy-clo-pro-pane \,sī-klə-'prō-,pān\ *n* [ISV] (1894) : a flammable gaseous saturated cyclic hydrocarbon C_3H_6 sometimes used as a general anesthetic

cy-clops \'sī-,klāps\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Kyklōps*, fr. *kykl-* cycl- + *ōps* eye] (1513) 1 *pl* **cy-clo-pes** \sī-'klō-(,)pēz\ *cap* : any of a race of giants in Greek mythology with a single eye in the middle of the forehead 2 **cyclops** [NL, genus name, fr. L] : any of a genus (*Cyclops*) of free-living water predatory copepods having a median eye

cy-clo-ra-ma \,sī-klə-'ra-mə, -'rä-\ *n* [*cycl-* + *-orama* (as in *panorama*)] (1840) 1 : a large pictorial representation encircling the spectator often having real objects as a foreground 2 : a curved curtain or wall used as a background of a stage set to suggest unlimited space — **cy-clo-ram-ic** \-'ra-mik\ *adj*

cy-clo-ser-ine \,sī-klō-'ser-,ēn\ *n* (1952) : an amino antibiotic $C_3H_6N_2O_2$ produced by an actinomycete (*Streptomyces orchidaceus*) and used esp. in the treatment of tuberculosis

cy-clo-sis \sī-'klō-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *kyklōsis* encirclement, fr. *kyklos* to go around] (1835) : the streaming of protoplasm within a cell

cy-clo-spor-ine \,sī-klə-'spōr-,ēn, -ən\ *n* [ISV *cycl-* + *spor-* + *-ine*] (1976) : an immunosuppressive polypeptide drug $C_{62}H_{111}N_{11}O_{12}$ obtained from various imperfect fungi and used esp. to prevent rejection of organ transplants

cy-clo-stome \'sī-klə-,stōm\ *n* [ultim. fr. Gk *kykl-* + *stoma* mouth] (1835) : any of a class (Cyclostomata) of jawless fishes having a large sucking mouth and comprising the hagfishes and lampreys

cy-clo-style \-,stīl\ *n* [fr. *Cyclostyle*, a trademark] (1883) : a machine for making multiple copies that utilizes a stencil cut by a graver with a tip is a small rowel — **cyclostyle** *vt*

cy-clo-thy-mic \,sī-klə-'thī-mik\ *adj* [NL *cyclothymia* (fr. G *Zyklothymie*, fr. *zykl-* cycl- + *-thymie* -thymia) + E *-ic*] (1923) : relating to, being, or characterized by the alternation of depressed moods with elevated, expansive, or irritable moods without psychotic features — compare CYCLOID 2 — **cy-clo-thy-mia** \-'thī-mē-ə\ *n*

cy-clo-tom-ic \-'tä-mik\ *adj* [*cyclotomy* mathematical theory of division of the circle into equal parts, fr. *cycl-* + *-tomy*] (1879) : relating to, being, or containing a polynomial of the form $x^p - 1 \div x - 1$ where *p* is a prime number

cy-clo-tron \'sī-klə-,trän\ *n* [*cycl-* + *-tron*; fr. the circular movement of the particles] (1933) : an accelerator in which charged particles (as protons, deuterons, or ions) are propelled by an alternating electric field in a constant magnetic field

cy-der *Brit var of* CIDER

cyg-net \'sig-nət\ *n* [ME *sygnett*, fr. MF *cygne* swan, fr. L *cygnus*, fr. Gk *kyknos*] (15c) : a young swan

Cyg-nus \'sig-nəs\ *n* [L (gen. *Cygni*), lit., swan] : a northern constellation between Lyra and Pegasus in the Milky Way

cyl-in-der \'si-lən-dər\ *n* [MF or L; MF *cylindre*, fr. L *cylindrus*, fr. Gk *kylindros*, fr. *kylindein* to roll; perh. akin to Gk *kyklos* wheel — more at WHEEL] (1570) 1 **a** : the surface traced by a straight line moving parallel to a fixed straight line and intersecting a fixed plane curve **b** : the space bounded by a cylinder and two parallel plane cutting all its elements — see VOLUME table 2 : a cylindrical body space: as **a** : the turning chambered breech of a revolver **b** : the piston chamber in an engine (2) : a chamber in a pump from which the piston expels the fluid **c** : any of various rotating members of a press (as a printing press); *esp* : one that impresses paper on type **d** : a cylindrical clay object inscribed with cuneiform characters

cylinder head *n* (1884) : the closed end of an engine or pump cylinder

cylinder seal *n* (1887) : a cylinder (as of stone) engraved in intaglio and used esp. in ancient Mesopotamia to roll an impression on clay

cy-lin-dri-cal \sə-'lin-dri-kəl\ *also* **cy-lin-dric** \-drik\ *adj* (1656) : relating to or having the form or properties of a cylinder — **cylin-dri-cal-ly** \-dri-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

cylindrical coordinate *n* (ca. 1934) : any of the coordinates obtained by constructing in a plane a polar coordinate system and a line perpendicular to the plane a linear coordinate system

cy-ma \'sī-mə\ *n* [Gk *kyma*, lit., wave] (1563) 1 : a projection whose profile is an S-shaped curve 2 : an S-shaped curve formed by the union of a concave line and a convex line

cy-ma-tium \sī-'mā-sh(ē-)əm\ *n, pl* **-tia** \-sh(ē-)ə\ [L, fr. Gk *kymation*, dim. of *kymat-*, *kyma*] (1563) : a crowning molding in classic architecture; *esp* : CYMA

cym-bal \'sim-bəl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *cymbal* & MF *cymbale*, fr. L *cymbalum*, fr. Gk *kymbalon*, fr. *kymbē* bowl, boat] (bef. 12c) : a brass plate that produces a brilliant clashing tone and that is struck with a drumstick or is used in pairs struck glancingly together

cym-bal-ist \-bə-list\ *n*

cym-bid-i-um \sim-'bi-dē-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *cymbid-*, Gk *kymbē*] (1815) : any of a genus (*Cymbidium*) of tropical Old World epiphytic orchids with showy flowers

cyme \'sīm\ *n* [NL *cyma*, fr. L, cabbage sprout, fr. Gk *kyma* wave, cabbage sprout, fr. *kyein* to be pregnant; akin to Skt *śūnā* swells, grows] (1794) : an inflorescence of a type in which each floral axis terminates in a single flower; *esp* : a determinate inflorescence of a type containing several flowers with the first-opening central flower terminating the main axis and subsequent flowers developing from lateral buds — *see* INFLORESCENCE illustration

cym-ling \'sim-liŋ, -lin\ *n* [prob. alter. of *simnel*] (1779) : PATTY-PAN

cy-mo-phane \'sī-mə-,fān\ *n* [F, fr. Gk *kyma* wave + F *-phane* -phane] (ca. 1804) : CHRYSOBERYL; *esp* : an opalescent chrysoberyl

-mose \'sī-,mōs\ *adj* (1807) : of, relat
Cym-ric \'kim-rik, 'kim-\ *adj* (1839) :
of the non-Gaelic Celtic people of E
WELSH
Cymric *n* (ca. 1889) : BRYTHONIC spec.
Cym-ry \'rē\ *n* [W] (1833) : WELSH 2
cyn-ic \'si-nik\ *n* [MF or L, MF *cyniq*
L, like a dog, fr. *kyn-*, *kyōn* dog — m
1 *cap* : an adherent of an ancient Greek schc
view that virtue is the only good and th
and independence 2 : a faultfinding
believes that human conduct is motiv
cynic *adj*
cyn-i-cal \'si-ni-kəl\ *adj* (1584) 1 : c
showing the attitude or temper of a c
trustful of human nature and motives
accuracy cannot be honest and efficien
cal-ly \-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*
SYN CYNICAL, MISANTHROPIC, PESSIMIST
CAL implies having a sneering disbelief
about politicians' motives). MISANTH
add dislike of human beings and thei
thropic artist). PESSIMISTIC implies havi
ic (*pessimistic* about the future).
cyn-i-cism \'si-nə-,si-zəm\ *n* (1672) 1
1 cynical character, attitude, or qual
quality
cyno-mol-gus monkey \,sī-nə-'mäl-g
CUS] : member of an ancient tribe in Af
makers) (1936) : a macaque (*Macaca*
of southeastern Asia, Borneo, and the I
of marine crustaceans and shellfish a
search
cyno-sure \'sī-nə-,shur, 'si-\ *n* [MF &
cynosura Ursa Minor, fr. Gk *kynosour*
dog's tail; the northern constellation Urs
one that serves to direct or guide 3 :
Cynthia \'sin(t)-thē-ə\ *n* [L, fr. fem. c
Mount, mountain on Delos where she wa
(1727) 2 : MOON 1a
cypher *chiefly Brit var of* CIPHER
cy-pres \,sī-'prā, ,sē-\ *n* [AF, so near,
rule providing for the interpretation of
as possible in conformity to the intent
construction is illegal, impracticable,
cypres doctrine
cy-pres *adv* (1885) : in accordance with
Cyprian \'si-prē-ən\ *n, often cap* [L *cy*
Cyprus, birthplace of Aphrod
Cyprid \'si-prə-nəd\ *n* [ultim. fr. L
(1889) : any of a family (Cyprini
fishes including the carps and minnows –
cy-pri-pe-di-um \,si-prə-'pē-dē-əm\ *n* [N
[L *cypri* for Venus + Gk *pedilon* sanda
Cypripedium) of Eurasian and No. Ame
slipper usu. showy drooping flowers with
commonly LADY'S SLIPPER 2 : any of a ge
cultivated Asian orchids
cy-pro-hep-ta-dine \,sī-prō-'hep-tə-,dēn
(*piperidine*) (1971) : a drug $C_{21}H_{21}$
histamine and serotonin and is used esp.
cy-prot-er-one \sī-'prä-tə-,rōn\ *n* [pr
(1966) : a synthetic steroid $C_{22}H_{27}ClO_3$
tones (as testosterone)
Cy-re-na-ic \,sir-ə-'nā-ik, ,sī-rə-\ *n* [L c
Greek Cyrene, Africa, home of Arist
(1586) : an adherent of the doctrine tha
Cyrenaic *adj* — Cy-re-na-icism \-'
Cyrillic \sə-'ri-lik\ *adj* [St. *Cyril*, re
alphabet] (1842) : of, relating to, or co
writing Old Church Slavonic and for
languages of Greece and Asia
cyst \'sist\ *n* [NL *cystis*, fr. Gk *kystis* bla
as kidney, ovaries — more at WHEEZE] (c
and a distinct membrane and develop
structure of the body 2 : a body reser
layers of many algae **b** : a gas-filled ve
sea-urchin) **c** : a capsule formed about a
resting or spore stage; *also* : this capsul
that cover about a parasite produced by
cysto- *or* cysti- *or* cysto- *comb form* [F
bladder, sac ⟨*cystitis*⟩ : sac ⟨*cystocarp*⟩
-cyst *n comb form* [NL *-cystis*, fr. Gk *kys*
cysta-mine \'sis-tə-ə-,mēn\ *n* [*cysteine*
derivative C_2H_7NS that has been used e
of radiation sickness (as of cancer patien
cysta-tin \'sis-tə-,ēn\ *n* [ISV, fr. *cystin*
sulfur-containing amino acid $C_3H_7NO_2S$
cys-tic \'sis-tik\ *adj* (1713) 1 : relating
cysts 2 : of or relating to the urinary
enclosed in a cyst